

DEADLY TORNADO.

Southern Minnesota Meets With Destruction.

Many Lives Lost in the Storm—A School Teacher and Fifteen Pupils Perish—Great Damage Also Caused by Floods.

MANKATO, Minn., June 17.—A school teacher and fifteen pupils dead near Sherburne, a score or more of persons dead or dying at other points, and a vast amount of damage done throughout the region about this city tells in brief the story of a tornado which swept over this section yesterday afternoon.

Every report that comes in is worse than the preceding one. The extent of the country swept by this storm was greater than ever before known in the history of the state.

Starting near Jackson, on the Southern Minnesota road, a funnel shaped cloud swept eastward and passed four miles south of Minnesota lake, then took a broad circuit to the south and passed away south of Wells. Considerable rain had followed during the afternoon and about 5 o'clock the atmosphere became almost suffocating. Curious shaped clouds began over the southwest and people gazed in wonder at the sight. About 5:30 the wind sprang up and off to the west a rapidly circling black cloud was seen rapidly advancing and tearing asunder everything in its course.

The tornado passed two miles northwest of Sherburne and struck the district schoolhouse, in which were the teacher and eighteen school children. The building was demolished and the teacher and fifteen scholars killed.

At Easton three buildings were destroyed and several people were injured. Lindon was visited and many houses were torn from their foundations. One family, composed of a man, his wife and child, were killed and others injured. A large grove of trees were completely uprooted.

The storm passed on eastward, destroying farm houses, barns and in fact everything in its path. At Wells sidewalks were overturned, store fronts blown in and other damage done. Several men were blown down by the force of the wind.

Four miles south of Minnesota lake five farm houses and their buildings were caught in the storm and utterly demolished and four people were killed. The body of one of these—John Brown—was taken to Minnesota lake this morning. His wife, a hired man and a school teacher were also injured. Section men suffered severe injuries.

Much damage was done south of Wells, and it is reported that forty to fifty were killed south and west of that village. As most of the damage was done in the country, reports are slow in coming in, but what has been already heard is enough to insure belief that it was the worst storm ever reported in southern Minnesota.

It is reported that later reports will increase rather than diminish the extent of the damage done, as well as the loss of life and personal injuries.

At Rochester at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific hail, rain and electric storm broke and continued for six hours. Rain fell in sheets and the surrounding country is inundated. The Zumbro river is a raging torrent full of debris. Night trains on the Winona & St. Peter road were suspended. The track is washed out and water four feet deep on the track in some places. The trestle half a mile west of Rochester was washed away and traffic is at a standstill.

Ten are reported killed in the neighborhood of Mapleton, and twenty injured. The cyclone passed four miles south of Mapleton, and that village suffered little loss. The northwest corner of Freeborn county was in the path of the storm, and considerable damage to property and crops was done there, while several fatalities are reported.

Two inches of rain fell in Faribault county within less than twenty-four hours, and several bad washouts are reported.

Probably the worst damage in the state by the storm outside the actual cyclone district, was at Spring Valley, where the rain caused a bad flood. The whole town was flooded. Houses, bridges, sidewalks and everything near the river were washed away. The damage is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Cummings & Taylor, lumber dealers, are heavy losers. Mrs. Taylor's millinery establishment suffered, as also did the residence of Mr. Tombi, both buildings being washed away. Considerable stock was drowned.

MILLS' OLD DISTRICT.

Reports Now State That the Successor of the Texas Congressman Will Be a Democrat.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 17.—The returns, which are practically complete, in the election held in the Ninth congressional district, (Mills' old district), show that Antony, democrat, has a majority of 3,511 over Barber, third party. It was thought that the election would indicate the relative strength of the democrats and the third party in that district.

A very light vote was polled, however, and there is not much meaning to it. Only 19,383 votes were polled altogether, while Mills' majority alone at the last election was 17,500. The feature of the election was that Barber carried Mills' home county as well as Milan county, the home of Antony.

EMMONS BLAINE DEAD.

Another Son of the Sorely Afflicted Ex-Secretary of State Passes Away.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine, died very suddenly at his home here at 11:15 o'clock Saturday from blood poisoning arising from inflammation of the bowels. The fact of the death was kept concealed for some time after he had actually passed away, the object being to reach the father and mother first with some gentler intimation of the sad news.

It was not until about a quarter of an hour prior to the fatal moment that the least intimation that Mr. Blaine was in a dangerous condition became known, and then only to a few. At his office in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad headquarters in this city his associates were only aware that he was ill and had been so for several days.

Young Mr. Blaine was a notable figure in the exciting convention scenes at Minneapolis that resulted in his father's defeat. He took the result greatly to heart, and was confined to his room shortly after his return from the north. During the convention he seemed in perfect health and no one who heard of his sudden passing away was more shocked than those who saw him participating in caucuses early and late, night and day, in his father's interest. It is thought possible by many that the strain and excitement at Minneapolis, followed by the keen disappointment of the outcome, had not a little to do with the physical prostration ensuing.

Death occurred at the brown stone mansion of the McCormick family on Rush street. The wife and the couple's two-year-old son, McCormick Blaine, were the only persons present besides Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, young Mrs. Blaine's mother. Death came so swiftly when it did come that there was no time to summon the other members of the McCormick family, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormick, who were in the house at the time.

The first confirmation of the fact of death was given by the attending physicians, Dr. Billings and Dr. Alport. Their statement was simply: "Mr. Emmons Blaine died at 11:15 o'clock of septicemia (blood poisoning), due to dissepse of the bowels."

W. G. McCormick, in explaining why the information of the death of his brother-in-law was withheld, admitted that it was to prevent any announcement getting into the press dispatches until private advice had reached the Blaine family. "I feared it would be a death blow to them all to receive the dreadful news without preparation," he said.

Last Saturday Emmons returned to Chicago greatly exhausted and somewhat indisposed. He attributed his slight gastric and intestinal derangement to overwork and laughed at the anxiety of his friends. Monday he felt better and left his residence for a short time, though he was far from well. Tuesday he felt rather worse and remained in doors the greater part of the day though not taken to his bed. Wednesday his symptoms began to annoy him considerably and that night he retired unmistakably ill. Dr. Billings and Dr. Alport diagnosed the case and at once discovered the gravity of his malady, and the case was deemed all but critical. The best methods of procedure were resorted to and it was believed that his exceptionally vigorous constitution would enable him to baffle the dangerous ailment. No alarming febrile disturbance made itself evident Thursday and the family entertained no apprehension. In fact, only Mrs. Blaine knew the exact nature of Mr. Blaine's illness. Friday noon, however, there was a sudden elevation of temperature and the physicians knew that their efforts had not availed to avert the dreaded outcome.

Emmons was the second son of James G. Blaine. He was about 37 years old and a native of Maine. In appearance he closely resembled his father, but there was lacking in his personality that magnetism which has made his parent so famous. He had the Blaine nose and eyes and his hair had been gray for more than ten years.

Young Mr. Blaine graduated from Harvard college as a member of the class of '73. Soon after leaving college he went to Burlington, Ia., where he assumed a position on the Burlington road. In 1882 he was called to Chicago and promoted to a position of importance.

Later Emmons became general agent of the Santa Fe and was at one time talked of for assistant general manager. Three or four years ago he went to Baltimore to look after his father's coal and railroad interests in West Virginia and became general manager of the West Virginia Central road, of which ex-Senator Camden is president.

Three years ago he married Miss McCormick, the heiress and daughter of the great reaper and harvester builder, at Chicago. The wedding attracted national attention and was attended by many notables. Fulsome accounts of the wedding presents and reception following were published at the time. Since his marriage he had lived with his wife's family.

Emmons Blaine at the time of his death was vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and had until quite recently resided at Baltimore, coming to Chicago to take charge of the western interests of the company.

Cyrus W. Field Again Low.

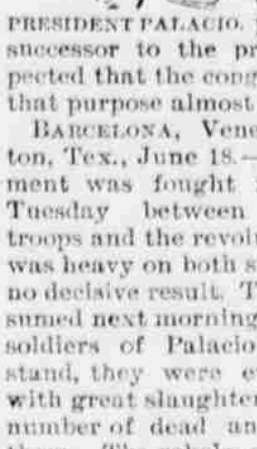
DONN'S FERRY, N. Y., June 20.—Cyrus W. Field, who a month ago came to his country home at Ardsley, near this place, is very ill. His family are very much concerned about him.

PALACIO GONE.

That is He Has Resigned as President of Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The department of state was this morning advised by cable from the United States legation at Caracas of the resignation of the president of Venezuela. The situation remains quiet, little or no excitement prevailing. The executive of the state has been assumed by the federal council until such times as congress can be convened for the purpose of electing a successor to the presidency. It is expected that the congress will meet for that purpose almost immediately.

BARCELONA, Venezuela, via Galveston, Tex., June 18.—A general engagement was fought near Gaucipati on Tuesday between the government troops and the revolutionists. The loss was heavy on both sides, but there was no decisive result. The fighting was resumed next morning and, although the soldiers of Palacio made a gallant stand, they were eventually defeated with great slaughter. They left a great number of dead and wounded behind them. The rebels, encouraged by their sweeping victory, are now marching upon the city of Bolivar, which they are sanguine of capturing from the government.



PRESIDENT PALACIO, pose of electing a successor to the presidency. It is expected that the congress will meet for that purpose almost immediately.

DUN & CO.'S REPORT.

Trade Fairly Active With No Great Changes.

NEW YORK, June 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade:

Trade is fairly active at Boston and the shoe trade excellent, though orders are checked by western floods. Leather is very firm. Rubber shoes are steady with orders for weeks ahead; rubber is firm and active and sales of wool are 2,500,000 pounds with encouraging prospects.

The trade in paints and glass is satisfactory in Philadelphia; in tobacco slightly improved; in liquors and chemicals steady, and in oils and jewelry quiet, while sales of wool are more free, the market being firm. Hot weather checks retail trade at Baltimore.

At Pittsburgh the demand for finished iron is good, the prospect of wage difficulties stimulating. Hardware is very active and glass unchanged.

At Detroit trade equals last year's with wool sales below last year's prices and crop prospects good. At Chicago the volume of business is increasing in all lines, and receipts of oats show some increase over last year, of cured meats one-sixth, of hogs and cattle one-fifth, of flour and rye two-thirds, while of dressed beef receipts are double, of lard three times and of barley four times last year's. A decrease of one-third is seen in wheat and wool and some decrease in hides, cheese and butter.

At St. Louis business is reasonably good and at Kansas City fairly satisfactory with large receipts.

A SWEEPING CUT IN WAGES.

Pennsylvania Iron Manufacturers Propose Making One-Prospects of a Lockout.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 18.—For the first time since the Amalgamated association was organized the iron manufacturers yesterday morning addressed its delegates to their convention, advising them to accept a sweeping cut in wages for every iron worker represented. The manufacturers' committee went to Turner hall at 1 o'clock and for an hour and a half talked to the delegates on the necessity from the point of view for a wage reduction. In the afternoon the delegates discussed the scale, but no conclusion was reached.

The tin plate workers' committee met a committee of manufacturers yesterday afternoon to discuss the wage question. The joint committee was still in session at 10 o'clock last night and it is hoped that an agreement with this branch will be reached at least. There is no change in the situation at Carnegie's Homestead plant. The workmen have until the 24th inst. to decide upon the scale. If it is not signed then the plant will be closed down and the 3,000 employees locked out.

OSAGES ARRESTED.

Fifteen of Them Taken to Guthrie for Mistreating Charles McGill.

OUTBURG, Ok., June 18.—A party of deputy marshals arrived here bringing as prisoners the fifteen Osage Indians who recently committed an outrage on Charles McGill, of Ponca, capturing him and keeping him tied naked to a stake for four days and abusing him terribly.

The trial of these Indians will be a noted case, as it is a question as to whether there is any law under which these Indians can be punished. If this proves to be the case, it will be necessary to send troops to the Osage reservation to preserve order.

Five Children Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 18.—Five children, ranging from 12 to 15 years of age, were drowned in the Ohio river at Neville island, twelve miles below this city. Their names were Paul, Rudolph, Edith and Maggie Pittco and Edna Richardson. It appears that the children drove a buggy into the river to wash. In some manner the buggy was overturned and the children thrown into the river. The two boys made heroic efforts to save their companions, but they were unequal to the task.

THE GALVA DISASTER.

Details of the Tornado's Work in the Illinois Town—Loss of One Life and \$800,000.

GALVESTON, Ill., June 15.—There passed through the northeastern part of this Knox county, about 8 o'clock Monday evening, a most destructive tornado, and ruin was left all along its path. It seems to have first made its appearance northwest of Galva. About 7:30 o'clock threatening clouds were noticed in the west approaching one another and the tornado is thought to have resulted from their junction.

Its course was south and east through that city and the main body of the storm passed along the main business street. It came with such suddenness that the citizens had no time in which to fly to places of safety. In the Fremont church there was assembled a congregation. In the rink there was gathering a committee for a Fourth of July celebration. The church was quickly a mass of ruins and the congregation was imprisoned.

A number were injured, one dangerously. The rink was blown down, but those inside managed to escape without injury. Had the storm come a few moments later many would have been in this building and loss of life would surely have resulted.

The storm was accompanied by midnight darkness and an awful sweep of wind that carried everything before it. Nearly every business house along the principal street was unroofed and the stocks of goods were badly damaged by the floods of water following the tornado.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roundhouse was totally wrecked. The G. W. Barnett elevator, nearby was unroofed and 10,000 bushels of grain deluged with water.

The Rock Island depot went next. The tall steeple of the Baptist church was cut off as clean as if by a knife and was hurled into the street. The Congregational church was also badly injured.

The saddest feature occurred at August Olsen's house. There were in the house at the time Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, Charles Olsen and four others. The residence suddenly collapsed, killing Mr. Olsen instantly and the others escaped by a miracle.

The place yesterday was in a state of demoralization. Business was completely suspended, the streets were filled with debris of every description. The stores were more or less in ruins. Hardly a residence but what will need repairs.

The damage is estimated at \$800,000.

A BALTIMORE BLAZE.

Vessels Burned by a Fire Due Probably to Spontaneous Combustion in Cotton.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—One of the largest fires that ever visited the water front of Baltimore started a few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Old Bay line at the foot of Union dock.

The loss, as near as can be estimated, is nearly \$1,000,000.

The fire is thought to have originated in the cotton by spontaneous combustion. Quick as a flash the flames spread. Intense excitement reigned along the entire waterfront. The bay line wharf was totally destroyed. It was about 500 feet long and 200 feet water front. The wharf stood on a large warehouse, a big laundry and a newly erected office building. Before the schooner Carolina and the Gaston could be towed from the wharf they were badly damaged. Lying at Cochran-Oler's wharf, just southeast of the burning pier, were the fine four masted ice schooners, Wesley, Oler, Mamie Howard and William Wirt. The flames caught in the rigging of the Oler, and then the other schooner, eating at the masts and sails. Tugs were quickly on hand and towed the burning vessels to safety. The streams from the tugs were turned on the schooners and the flames were quickly conquered, but not until considerable damage had been done.

Lying at the Cochran-Oler wharf just north of the three schooners was the four masted schooner Augustus Welt. A sheet of flame shot from the burning wharf, and soon the schooner Welt was a mass of flames. Her rigging and cordage were burned away, her masts and hull charred and the new and handsome vessel was soon a blackened wreck. Four of the sailors were on the cross trees when the fire broke out and they hastily scrambled to deck. They lost their effects which were in the bunks. The estimated damage to the schooner is \$25,000; insured by the individual owners. The ice is valued at \$4 a ton, of which there were 1,000 tons on board. Two barges laden with cotton were moored to the Bay Line wharf and before relief could reach them the cotton was a loss and the barges burned.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET.

The Distance a Freight Train Dropped Through a Trestle in Kentucky.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., June 15.—A frightful wreck occurred at the trestle spanning Lonesome Hollow, near here, yesterday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Freight engine No. 10, with sixteen loaded box cars, went through, one on top of the other. The distance from the top of the trestle to the ground below is 250 feet.

The engineer, Frank Sargeant, Fireman Henry Slater and Conductor Duckworth were killed outright. The north-bound passenger train with 100 passengers was only saved by being on a half hour late. A special from this place went to the scene of the wreck and brought back the dead and the wounded.

STOCK ITEMS.

Where only a small flock of sheep is kept, with good care fully ninety-five per cent. of the lambs should be raised.

To secure the best lambs a breeding ewe must be kept thrifty and strong; this is as important now as at any other time.

Dust, cobs or filth of any kind should not be allowed to accumulate on the feeding floors; it increases the risk of disease.

In growing cattle a hearty, thrifty condition is as important as the production of fat; get growth first and fat afterwards.

A change of feed will often improve the appetite; stock must be thrifty eaters if they make a rapid gain either in growth or flesh.

Raising beef cattle of the commoner grades at least has not been very profitable for some time past. Will it be any better soon?

Variety in feeding belongs to profitable stock growing whether it be cattle, sheep, horses or hogs, and in summer as well as winter.

Growth can be pushed during the summer while there is plenty of good grass to a better advantage and at a less cost than any other time.

One advantage in keeping plenty of salt where the cattle can help themselves is that there is no danger at any time of their eating too much.

The hog pasture is one of the essentials in the production of pork at a profit, and especially when corn and other grains are high in price.

A good bull bred to poor cows will get better calves than the dam, yet it is best to select the best dams we can, especially when breeding to improve.

The mistake is too often made of feeding the sow too much rich food too soon after farrowing, causing too large a flow of milk and often inducing milk fever.

Sorghum cane makes a first-class winter feed for sheep. It can be sown broadcast or in drills reasonably thick. If sown in drills some cultivation should be given.

Turn up two or three furrows in the sheep pasture, where they can rub their noses when attacked by the gad-fly. It takes but little time and may avoid considerable loss.

To a considerable extent every farmer must follow his own system of feeding and managing his cattle; what will be best for one will not always be best for another.

The farm herd of brood sows should be kept up by adding a young animal as an old one fails, rather than by discarding all of the old ones at once and beginning with new ones again.

One advantage with sheep in the pasture is that they are close grazers, and when they eat down the weeds they are not liable to spring up again, and with some varieties this is quite an item.

Hog feeding is as much a matter of business as banking. One requires no more attention than the other to insure success. Farmers do not appear to realize this, for we believe there are more bankers that would make successful swine feeders than there are farmers that would make bankers, simply because the banker would look upon it as a business transaction and be governed accordingly.

FARM NOTES.

Some claim that the perfect flowered varieties of strawberries are more easily killed by frost than the others.

It is the eating of unripe or over-ripe fruit that is unhealthy; sound, well-ripened fruit will save doctor bills.

Whether or not it is necessary to stake the tree depends largely upon the amount of top it has been allowed when set out.

Before selling too large a number of the early hatched poultry what is needed for breeding should be carefully selected out.

As a rule old hens are unprofitable although of course there are exceptions as when they are good layers or good mothers.

When it cannot be used to an advantage the poultry manure should be gathered up and stored in barrels or boxes under shelter.

Better let the hogs or sheep eat the fallen fruit than to allow it to lay under the trees and rot; plan for this in good season.

With both apples and grapes the quality of the fruit may be improved by reducing the length of the limbs upon which they grow.

A hen will eat anything that other animals will and much that others will not, so that they take up much that would otherwise be wasted.

Mr. Galloway will find that if he will keep four or five cats in his barn and feed them new milk regularly twice daily he will have little trouble with rats opening his silo; at least that is my experience. To close the rat hole I used Akron cement and sand, and used that to stop all crevices in the silo door. I am feeding the cats sparingly now and they are hunting mice in the nearly empty barn. Under all base ment floors I tamp in stone and clay and on that place a layer of cement and above that inch boards. That gives rat proof floors that are cheap and durable. In building a silo I would have the lower four or six feet of concrete 14 inches thick and cemented outside and inside. I made 50 feet of wall 8 feet high and 16 inches thick for less than \$45. No waste of silage next this wall.—C. V. Potter, in Board's Dairyman.